

INFORMATION ON NATURALIZATION

As Set Forth by Mr. David
Stern, Attorney

HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN

Many Important Changes Have Been
Made in the Laws of Recent Years—
What Formerly Was a Simple and
Slip-Shod Procedure is Now Gov-
erned by Important and Rigid Reg-
ulations.

(Special to News and Observer.)
Greensboro, N. C., July 10.—Mr. David Stern, one of the brightest and most industrious of the younger members of the bar in the State, having an extensive practice on questions pertaining to naturalization of foreign citizens, gives this correspondent some interesting incidents connected therewith, along with some valuable information concerning the radical changes made by Congress in the past few years in regard to obtaining naturalization papers. All old lawyers remember that the process ten years ago, even was very simply and entirely unprotected from looseness, to say the least, when it became necessary to have a white man's vote to overcome a negroes, for instance.

Recently Mr. Stern had a Turkish client, who desired to visit his old country. He had become an American citizen, but desired to get his passport back to the Ottoman Empire visited by the Turkish consul, so that he could make his visit and return as an American citizen. Mr. Stern, in seeking to have the proper papers vided, discovered that not only Turkey, but Russia, has laws making it a crime for their citizens to become citizens of other countries, their shibboleth being: "Once an Ottoman always an Ottoman." When these laws were brought to the attention of the Department of State at Washington, the reply was that while the United States did every thing possible to protect naturalized American citizens, and strongly dissented from these laws, yet it advised very strongly against the return even for a month's visit, of a former citizen of one of these countries, who is now a naturalized American. The practical point is, that the United States authorities know very well that in dealing with Turkey and Russia, one can put no dependence on what they will do to former subjects, when once in their territory.

An important change made in the recent naturalization laws of the United States, is to the effect that if any alien who has become naturalized shall go to a foreign country within five years, and take permanent residence there, his certificate of citizenship, in the absence of countervailing evidence may be cancelled, and American protection is withdrawn.

Important Changes in the Laws.
Speaking of the general changes made by Congress in the past few years, in the naturalization laws, Mr. Stern, after referring in the highest terms to the codification of the laws recently issued and compiled by Mr. George P. Pell, of the Winston bar, said he was glad to find that Mr. Pell had incorporated these changes in his book.

He said that the increase of emigration to Piedmont North Carolina, and the general disposition of the clerks of the court to follow old forms in the matter of naturalization made it worth while to call attention to the naturalization laws as amended by Congress in the last few years and subsequent to the publication of the forms generally used in North Carolina. The penalties for failure to strictly observe the regulations and requirements are very severe. The fees for all services are prescribed, and it is a misdemeanor to charge any than the prescribed fees. Continuing, Mr. Stern said: "The Federal courts of North Carolina, our Superior courts and Supreme court have jurisdiction over the naturalization of aliens.

How to Become a Citizen.

"The declaration of intention to become a citizen must be filed after the alien is eighteen years old, and not less than two years, nor more than seven years, prior to naturalization. The petition for naturalization amongst other things must show a residence of five years in the United States, continuously, and one year in

the State immediately preceding the filing of the petition. The petition must be supported by affidavits of two citizens who have personal knowledge of the applicant's residence; by the declaration of intention and by a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor, stating the time, place and manner of arrival in the United States.

"The oaths of the petitioner, as well as the testimony of his two witnesses, must be taken in open court. The final hearing has to be before the judge and not the clerk as is the custom, and the final order must be entered on record. Notice of the hearing of the petition must be posted in a public place in the office or the building occupied by the clerk; this hearing can be only on stated days, fixed by the rule of the court, but must be at least ninety days after the filing and posting of the notice. The applicant, among other things, must be able to speak the English language, provided he is not a homesteader. He must be a believer in organized government; must be neither a polygamist nor an anarchist. The court, in addition to naturalizing an alien may, upon his application, change his name. "The United States has the right to appear through the district attorney, cross examine witnesses, and oppose the claim of the applicant. Proceedings may also be instituted to avoid fraudulent naturalization.

"Aliens who have been honorably discharged from the United States army, need not file a declaration of intention, and need prove only one year's residence in the United States. Aliens, native of any country at war with the United States, may not become citizens. Chinese are not admitted to citizenship. Children of naturalized citizens under age of twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, and children of citizens, no matter if they were born out of the jurisdiction of the United States, are citizens. Alien seamen of merchant vessels, who have served three years may be admitted to citizenship. Aliens honorably discharged from the navy or marine corps may be admitted to citizenship after five years' service, without any declaration of intention.

"The widow and minor children of one who declared his intention to become a citizen before death, may, by petition and without declaration of intention, become citizens. But the old law permitting minors, who have resided in the United States three years prior to becoming twenty-one, to become citizens after five years' residence, without any declaration of intention has been repealed.

"The clerk must keep and file duplicates of declarations of intention, and send to the Bureau of Emigration and Naturalization, within thirty days after the issuance of a certificate of citizenship, a duplicate of such certificate. A stub must be kept by the clerk and certified copies of proceedings must be sent to the bureau. The clerk is entitled to a fee of one dollar for the declaration of intention; two dollars for docketing the petition for citizenship, and two dollars for entering the final order, and issuing the certificate of citizenship. One-half of these fees go to the clerk, the remainder to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

REVENUERS RAID "JOINT"

NEGRO EMPLOYEE CAPTURED
TOGETHER WITH BOOZE AND
BROUGHT TO RALEIGH.

(Special to News and Observer.)
Durham, N. C., July 10.—Deputy Marshall K. W. Merritt and Officer J. B. Jordan, of Raleigh, captured a joint this afternoon three miles from town, taking George Davis, colored, and seven gallons of booze.

Two men escaped and the owner of the business was not scented. Mr. Merritt believes the owner of this place is a rich man and that the joint has been running a long time. The third parlor had all the paraphernalia of the manufactory and booze served in copper pots made it all the sweeter.

The officers went on to Raleigh with the prisoner who has refused to tell who his associates are. That a white man is in it is almost certain. There was no plant and nobody can find where it was made. The capture was made on private property and the negro was acting as bartender.

CONTEST BETWEEN GUN CLUBS

Spencer, N. C., July 10.—The first contest between the Spencer and Salisbury gun clubs was held on the Fulton Heights grounds Friday afternoon, the Spencerians winning over Salisbury by seven points. In the contest for the first prize there was a tie between Mr. Sebe Perry, of the Spencer club, and Mr. Cook Clayton, a member of the Salisbury club. Capt. T. J. Rosemond, one of Spencer's leading shots, came in for second prize, giving the victory to the Spencer team. A big crowd witnessed the shoot which was one of the most interesting yet held. A big barbecue followed, in which several hundred visitors participated.

NEARLY A MILLION FROM LOCAL TAX

During the Year 152 Dis-
tricts Voted Local Tax

BIG INCREASE IS SHOWN

For the First Time One Whole County,
New Hampton, Voted a Special
Tax—All Counties Will Have
Four Months School This Year.—
Increase For Local Tax Has Grown
to Nearly a Million Dollars.

The work of improving the public schools and lengthening the terms of local schools goes steadily on. The educational press of the State are at work. In advertising, acting in cooperation with the State Superintendent, the Local Tax Campaign Committee, is working to keep up this good work. Mr. Henry E. Fries is Chairman and ex-Supintendent Mebane is Secretary. The report for the part year is most satisfactory and is as follows:

July 10, 1909.

Mr. Henry E. Fries,
Winston-Salem, N. C.

My dear Sir:

I beg to submit a report of the work done in North Carolina under the direction of the Campaign Committee from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

During the fall months, we passed through a State and National political campaign, but notwithstanding the turmoil and confusion of the campaign we carried elections for local taxation in twenty districts from July 1, 1908, to the close of the year. During the months of January and February of this year, we were busy with the Legislature and looking after the educational legislation needed; but during the months of March, April, and May, we think we have broken all records for local taxation, having carried one hundred and thirty-two districts within a period of ninety-days or less, making the total number of districts carried since July 1, 1909, one hundred and fifty-two. Those one hundred and fifty-two districts are located in forty-four different counties, or a territory of nearly one-half of the State.

For the first time in the history of the State, a special tax for schools was voted for a whole county, in which is located our largest city and one which had never voted a special tax for schools.

Under our new law, all of our poor, weak counties will this year pay a special tax to aid in bringing their schools to four months. We hope this object lesson of a tax imposed by the Legislature will be the means of encouraging our people to vote upon themselves special local taxes to secure such schools as they should have for their children.

The income from local taxes for the year ending June 30, 1908, was \$550,739.40, and increase of \$104,607.87 over the preceding year. During the same year, there was raised by bonds and loans for special tax districts \$308,552.56, and increase of \$66,008.90 over the previous year. Thus we have the splendid sum of \$959,291.96 raised in special tax districts, showing an increase over the preceding year of \$169,616.77.

I also send you herewith a summary of results, which I feel sure will be of interest to you.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. MEBANE,
Secretary.

M-A. ENC.

Summary of Results.

Local Tax Districts:

July 1, 1906.....	402
July 1, 1907.....	504
July 1, 1908.....	748
July 1, 1909.....	960
Number of counties in the State.....	98
Number having one or more local tax districts.....	94
Number having one local tax district.....	6
Number having two to five, inclusive.....	33
Number having six to ten, inclusive.....	1
Number having eleven to fifteen, inclusive.....	1
Number having eighteen to forty-seven, inclusive.....	1

School Fund.

Total school fund for year, 1907-08.....	\$3,294,211.70
Total school fund for year, 1906-08.....	2,863,216.70
Increase.....	431,015.00
Raised by local taxation 1907-08.....	650,714.40
Raised by local taxation,	

1906-07,	546,131.53
Increase,	104,607.87
Raised from bonds in local tax districts, 1907-08,	308,552.56
Raised from bonds in local tax districts, 1906-07,	243,543.66
Increase,	65,008.90

WIFE TESTIFIES.

Tells of Her Illicit Relations With
Husband's Nephew.

(By the Associated Press.)
Detroit, Mich., July 10.—Mrs. Ethel Boyajin, testifying today in behalf of her husband, Dr. B. K. Boyajian, on trial for murder, told the story of her relations with Haratoon Gostanian, her husband's nephew, which Dr. Boyajian's attorneys contend so unsettled his mind that he was irresponsible when he shot and killed Gostanian in the police court here, April 30th.

She described the fatherly relation her husband had always assumed toward his young nephew. While Dr. Boyajin was away on a lecture trip in April, Mrs. Boyajin testified Gostanian attacked her in her home, repeating the assault on three occasions. She declared that he threatened to kill both her and the doctor if she revealed what he had done.

She admitted having called several times on Gostanian at his rooming house, and having telephoned him there, but denied that there was anything wrong in it. She also denied expressing sympathy for Gostanian as he lay dying in police court, and said that her efforts then were to reach her husband's side.

DEATH OF SPIRITUALIST.

Geo. A. Letford, Annual Visitor to
Newspaper Offices for 28 Years,
Will Visit Us No More.

Wadesboro Messenger.
Many persons all over North Carolina, but more especially newspaper men, will learn with sorrow of the death of Mr. Geo. A. Letford, which took place a few days ago at his home in Minneapolis. Mr. Letford was the popular representative in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, of H. E. Bucklen & Co., of Chicago, the makers of King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Arnica Salve. Mr. Letford commenced coming to Wadesboro the same year the editor came connected with the newspaper business here. This was twenty-two years ago and from that time until his death he never failed to show up between the 15th and 18th of every November, being popular with newspaper people because of his uniform courtesy and liberality in making advertising contracts. He was always willing to pay for the advertising of the remedies he sold a living price and never haggled with publishers in an endeavor to beat them down a few cents.

However, it was through his gifts as a spiritualist that Mr. Letford became known to the general public. Right here in Wadesboro there are a number of people who will tell you that he told them things that could not be accounted for on any other ground than that he was, as he claimed to be, in communication with the spirit world. Not only here but all over this and other states he exercised his gifts as a spiritualist and that he thoroughly believed in his powers in this direction there can be no doubt. There was not the least trace of the fake about Mr. Letford, as he never charged money for communications made as a spiritualist.

Mr. Letford suffered a stroke of apoplexy at Bainbridge, Ga., recently. He was taken from that place to Minneapolis, where he died as above stated. He was about 55 years of age and was a bachelor.

SPOT YARN MARKET.

Meeting Southern Spinners Will Meet
in Asheville to Take Action.

(By the Associated Press.)
Charlotte, N. C., July 10.—The board of directors of the Southern Soft Yarn Spinner's Association met here today to discuss existing conditions. The situation was considered so complex and unsatisfactory in the soft yarn market that the board decided to call a meeting of the Association for August 6th at Asheville to discuss remedial measures and take concerted action. The board gave out a statement after the meeting advising against selling yarns short, and filling orders for prompt delivery that do not show profit based on present prices.

\$17 From One Peach Tree.

(Lumberton Robesonian.)
Mr. W. C. Prevatt, of Raft Swamp, was in town Saturday and gives account of "making money same" on peaches. Mr. Prevatt says that he has gathered and sold \$17 worth of peaches from one tree this year, to say nothing of what his family has made use of. He raised the tree years ago and does not know the name of the peach, but says it is of the clear-stone variety.

(Lowland Cor. Rayboro Sentinel.)
I am afraid that Flowers' pump on the Jacob's farm will prove a failure. Mr. J. R. D., says that it is the only machine he ever saw that would manufacture dish water already for the kitchen.